THE DATE. TO SMING TELEGRAPH - PHILADELPHIA THURSDAY, MAY SELECT

VOL. XV.-NO. 123.

FIRST EDITION

Treaty of Washington.

Rejection of Amendments.

on the Ratification.

Franco-German

Fire in the Mountains.

Life and Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

All the Amendments Voted Down-The Fishery Articles Sustained by a Vote of Nearly Two to One. A Washington despatch to the New York Tri-

The Treaty of Washington was ratified to-night by a vote of 50 to 12, after a session of more than eleven hours' duration. The Senate

met at 10 A. M., and immediately went into executive session. It is known that Messrs. Corbett, Kelly, Casserly, Thurman, and Morrill, of Vermont, made speeches in opposition to its ratification without amendment. Mr. Casserly, and the second of the seco serly's position is already known.

The Oregon Senators opposed it on account of the San Juan articles. Mr. Morrill took decided exception to the fishery provisions, and Mr. Thurman was earnest in his opposition on account of what he deemed a general unsatisfac-tory settlement, especially in the limitations to which we submit by the new rules of neutral law. Messrs. Cameron and Morton sustained the treaty, and argued against all amendments. The Democrats were in conference this morning, and decided to vote for amendments, and, as a rule, to oppose ratification.

Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner. One of these proposed a strength-ening of the second rule of arbitration in article 6 on the Alabama claims, which Mr. Sumner thought too vague. The debate on this was careful, and the vote on the motion to amend was lost by only two majority. The rule he sought to amend is as follows:—

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports, or waters, as the base of naval operations against the other. or for the purpose of the renswal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or the re-

Mr. Sumner offered other amendmints touching the definition of neutral and belligerent rights and duties, but they were lost without a call of the yeas and nays. There was a proposition to strike out the articles relating to the two to one; and there was an equally heavy majority against an amendment of Mr. Corbett's, to strike out the provision for arbitration on the San Juan dispute.

Thus, at about 11 P. M., the treaty passed the Senate exactly in the form in which it was received from the President. Sixty-seven Senators have attended the extra session, and sixtytwo were present when the final vote was taken. The absentees included Messrs. Morrill, of Vt., and Blair, who were paired. The Democrats voted as a body against ratification, with the evident purpose of making a party cry against the treaty. The only Republican who acted with them was General West, of Louisiana, whose course is said to have been dictated by a

desire to ingratiate himself with the Democracy The following list of the yeas and nays is possibly incorrect in one or two names; but I can say this much positively, that on the final vote 11 Democrats and 1 Republican put themselves on record against ratification. There are only 14 Democrats in the Senate.

Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Morton,

wnlow, Ferry (Conn.) and Sprague, In the City but not Voting-Messrs. Ferry (Mich.) and

There is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will soon retire from the Cabinet, and be appointed our member of the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of its Effects in Canada-Its Wide Extent.

The Teronto papers publish telegrams from many localities in Canada, showing that the shock of earthquake soon after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last was widely felt, it extending from the western part of the province of On-tario eastward to a point below Quebec. The Toronto Globe, summing up the accounts given in its telegrams, says: -

"The duration of the shock varied from a few seconds to two minutes, apparently lucreasing in intensity as it travelled eastward—that being the seconds to two limities, apparently lacrocaling in intensity as it travelied eastward—that being the direction it took—judging from the time at which the disturbances are reported to have occurred. No serious consequences followed the earthly rocking in any place. The shock appears to have been most severely felt in parts of the Niagara district, and about the 'ancient capital;' though in some other towns the afrighted people for a few minutes expected to instantly witness the demolition of their houses. The quaking is generally described as having been accompanied by a noise resembling the sound of rushing waters or of a lightning express train. In Montreal the earthquake was followed by some curious phenomena, the thermometer rising to 86 deg., and the next day being dark and gloomy as if there was an eclipse of the sun."

In Hamilton the shock was felt about 1 o'clock, and a writer in the Hamilton Times, who was lying in bed reading at the moment of the tremor, says he was astounded to find the bed shaking under him, the doors and windows convulsively agitated, while

was astounded to find the bed shaking under him, the doors and windows convuisively agitated, while the paper he held in his hand shook like an aspen leaf. A loud, rumbling noise, as of the passing of a heavily-laden wagon, was heard, and indeed the house shook as if a violent storm raged without. Getting up and putting his head out of the window, he was astonished to flud that scarcely a breath of wino prevailed. The shock, he says, lasted nearly a minute. Looking at his watch he found it was 105 o'clock.

o'clock.

Much alarm was excited in Ottawa. The Pres
Press describes the shock and its effect as follows:—
Press describes the shock and its effect as follows:—
Press describes the shock and its effect as follows:—
Press describes the shock and its effect as follows:—
Press describes the shock and its effect as follows:—
The motion was so violently felt that houses trembled and windows rattled to such an extent as to alarm a great many persons. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, extending northeastwardly, the shock was even more violent than in the city, and it swakened the soundest sleepers by the trembling of awakened the soundest sleepers by the trembling of the earth. We have not heard any persons say that the shock was accompanied by the rumbling noise that is usually heard on such occasions.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Prince Bismarck's Speech in the Reichsrath-How the War Indemnity is to be Paid-Confidence Expressed in the Thiers Government.

Prince Bismarck made the following commu-nication on the 12th instant in the German Parllament:-

on the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace hopes were entertained that the labors of the conference which assembled to settle the final terms of the treaty would be terminated in a month or six weeks. This expectation was founded on the belief that the French Government would enjoy undisputed authority in France; but this hope was not realized. A longer delay in the conclusion of a definite peace would have given rise to a fear as to whether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfil its obligations. As regards the ceawhether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfillts obligations. As regards the cession of territory, the object at stake was already in our hands, and there could be no doubt of the arrangements in this respect being carried out. The apprehensions that were entertained concerned the question whether the Government would be inclined and able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war centributions. Serious any jets, when this able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war contributions. Serious anxiety upon this point caused me to try the effect of a personal interview with the French Ministers. If we had not come to an agreement the German army would have occapled Paris, either by an arrangement with the Commune or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire and then resume negotiations. Loniv went to Frankfort with the intention tions. I only went to Frankfort with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few pending quesof obtaining the settlement of a few pending questions, namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a prospect existed of finally concluding peace' I considered that that result would be a gain for both countries, as Germany would thereby be able to lessen her military burden, and France would achieve consolidation. The French Government is in the best possible position to meet the views of the people of France for a restoration of peace. Any other Government that might attempt to take its place would be suspected or not wisning to make peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the treaty, still a definite peace is now achieved. The terms for the payment of the war indemnity have been shortened; the first half war indemnity have been shortened; the first half milliard will be delivered within the thirty days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles army. With regard to the mode of payment it has been settled that only specie or notes of safe banks, either English, Dutch, Prussian, or Belgian, will be accepted, or first-class bills. The second payment, amounting to 1,000,000,000, is to be made in the course of the year—namely, by the end of December. Not till then are we bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard has to be paid by the 1st of May next year. With reference to the payment of the last three milliards, the stipulations of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace will the payment of the last three milliards, the stipula-tions of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded by the 1st of March, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements. Diffi-culties arose in connection with the question of our commercial relations. The French Government wishes to abrogate the treaty of commerce and apwishes to alrogate the treaty of commerce and appears to expect to obtain by that proceeding an increase of customs' receipts. I contented myself with obtaining for us the rights accorded to the most favored nations. By the most favored nations we understand England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. With regard to the frontier question, it was decided not to understand "the Rayon of Belfort" in its technical significance, but to extend it by four or five kilometres. It appeared desirable to acquire some German communes near Thionville, together with Rellinger. This the French Government declared itself unable to grant, I therefore proposed to leave the question of ratification to the National Assembly, and I offered, in lieu of that territory, a further cession of country round Be fort. The remaining conditions of the treaty will be seen from the document itself, which treaty will be seen from the document itself, which will be published very shortly. We have acquired, for a certain sum of money, the portion of railwa in Alsace and Lorraine which belongs to the Bastern of France Company. A celay of ten days—namely, till the 20th of May—has been agreed upon for the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of Germany and the French National Assembly.

Prince Bismarck concluded as follows: -I believe we have obtained from France all that we could reasonably expect. We have rendered our frontier safe, and we have insured the payment of the war indemnity as far as is humanly possible. More extensive demands would have entailed great sacrifices. I have every confidence that the French Government intends to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and that it will have the power so to do. The belief that it will not be possible to raise the large amount of the war indemnity is not shared by the French Minister of Finance. I entertain the hope that the peace which has been concluded will prove lasting and full of benefit, and that we shall not for a long time have to make use of the guarantees we have retained to secure ourselves against renewed aggressions. I believe we have obtained from France all that renewed aggressions.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Extensive Conflagrations in New York, New Jersey, and Long Island-A Hunter's Story. Great fires have been raging lately in the

forests of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware counties, in New York. The woodlands in the re-mote sections of the Shandaken Mountains were discovered in flames on May 18. The underbrush, dry as tinder, was like a train of gunpowder, and the flames spread with extra-ordinary rapidity. The following homespun description is from the lips of an eye-witness:— "You see, we were huntin' for b'ars, which you know get off to just such places, whar there aint nobody nor nuthin' to be a bother'n' on 'em. When we found a track, and were a follerin' on 't up, Jim says to me, 'Bob, something's a burning!' We hadn't tramped much further before the smoke came pretty thick—in puffs, like. There wasn't a breath of air. All at once there came a cloud of smoke, like a blanket. It came right down and made the woods almost as dark as sunset, although it was only about 2 o'clock. Then came a shower of cinders. We got choked and blinded. Some of the cinders came on our necks like so many needles stickin' into us. We were nigh to the top of the hills, and in a minute or so the smoke and cinders shifted another way, so we could see a bit. There never was such a sight! All about us, except one little streak along the east'rd was in a blaze. We were both as black as Congo niggers. It was like the Atlantic Ocean chock Congo niggers. It was like the Atlantic Ocean chock full of kerosene and pine-wood, all aftre at once, well, on top of this mountain, a bit of below us, was a hollow, with steep rocks all around it. There was a spring and a brook there, and green grass. In that hollow, say about ten rods long and five wide, there were more than a million of snakes—and evod-chucks, racers, and black snakes—and wood-chucks, squirrels, foxes, and one b'ar. They had all come there to get to the water away from the fire, but now the water was nearly all dried up, the ground baked, and the rocks around as hot as an oven. They were all walled in by the fire. There was no gittin out. The b'ar laid down on his back and growled. His hair was most burnt off, and his hide was scorched. The foxes were burnt as bad, and looked awful curious foxes were burnt as bad, and looked awful curious with their tails all roasted. The most audwing thing of all was the snakes. Some of them were dead in heaps, all twisted up and burst open; others were heaps, all twisted up and burst open; others were burnt crisp, and the rest squirmed and wriggled like a heap of tangled ropes. All this happened in less than ha f an hour. While we stood a-gawking at the sight, a gust of wind and hot cinders came on us. We choked, and turned around to get out. There was no time to lose. Only a narrow, dry ravine was unburnt. Down that we went, about two jards at each straddle, until we got to the bottom. We'll never forgit that, stranger; and if hell is any hotter in that, we'll jine the meetin' next Sunday, sure!" Sunday, sure!"

The whole of the Shandaken Mountains seemed to be on fire last Saturday night. In the vicinity of Monticello and Liberty Village the fires extend for miles in several directions. of thousands of acres of excellent woodland have been burned over, and thousands of cords of wood have been destroyed. The Methodist chapel, the public school-house, and other build-ings have been consumed at Black Lake. Wild rumors prevail of other extensive losses of pro-perty, and, perhaps, of human life. The flames have surrounded several farms and dwellings on

the distant mountain terraces, and fears are entertained as to the safety of the families. The forests on the Orange County Mountains have also been on fire. The most extensive of these conflagrations was along the Hudson High-lands, westward of Ionia Island. Showers arrested the flames on Monday, and the fires are now smouldering. Extensive forest fires are said to be raging in the New Jersey pine barrens and

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

BEDLAM ON FIRE

Fires in Every Street.

The Rebels Fighting Like Fiends.

Palaces and Embassies Burned.

Cost of the Versailles Victory.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Vice-President Colfax Recovering.

Verdict in the Foster Trial.

Murder in the First Degree.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Destruction of the Luxembourg Palace. LONDON, May 25 .- The latest despatches from Paris say the palace of the Luxemburg has been partially blown up, and the Palais Royale is still burning.

Only a Third of the Louvre Has Been Saved . Fighting continues at the Hotel de Ville and

at the terminus of the Northern Railroad. Marshal MacMahon, with his staff, has removed to the Place Vendome.

A Heavy Rain is falling.

VERSAILLES, May 24-Night .- General Vinoy telegraphs that he has possession of the Hotel de Ville. Belleville and the Temple quarter resist vigorously.

It is reported that Delescluze has been arrested.

Six Great Fires are Visible. PARIS, May 24-Night .- The Place Vendome was definitely occupied at 4 o'clock this morning. The insurgents made a strong stand in the Rue St. Honore.

The Palais Royale was set on fire by the retiring insurgents. The capture of the Place Vendome made The Tuileries Untenable,

and the insurgents saturated it with petroleum and set it on fire. The insurgents are still Fighting Like Fiends.

The Eastern faubourg population seem mad with joy, and the tri-color waves everywhere. The streets are quiet, and the Versailles troops

The Hunt for Commune Leaders has begun, and the police are searching houses and cellars.

Paris is Enveloped in a Dense Pall of Smoke, and is terribly damaged. The streets are smeared with blood and littered with debris.

PARIS, May 24-Morning .- Last night, from the American Legation, at about 11 o'clock. I watched the burning of the Hotel de Ville. At 2 o'clock it appeared to be a mass of livid

The Austrian Embassy and the preperty of the Empress Eugenie were also burned. The "Caisse des Consignation," is reported destroyed. Likewise The Spanish Embassy.

Departure from Paris is impossible, and circulation through the city is difficult and dangerous. A large number of cannon are pointed down the Rue Lafayette. The Troops are Taking Barricades,

and act splendidly, notwithstanding the insurgent fusillade from the houses. The Place de la Concorde has been carried. There has been heavy fighting near Mont Parnasse. The Loss of the Versaillists

troops has been small. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken to Versailles. The Versaillists are sending firemen to the city from the towns within a radius of twenty miles. Thiers Announces

that all the Nationals will be disarmed immediately. A letter from Parls says the Versalllists are masters and The City is in Ashes.

BOULOGNE, May 24-Midnight .- It is rumored that the Communist prisoners are coming to the same prison that Louis Napoleon occu-Terrible Fighting.

Paris, May 24- Special to New York Tribune |-Wednesday .- The fighting to-day on the Boulevard Haussmann and in the Fanbourg St. Honore was very severe, and many houses are filled with dead and wounded of both sides. The Ministry of Finance is Burning

fiercely, and the Tuileries and north side of the Louvre are completely gutted. Four Walls Only of Palais Royal are Standing.

The fighting was very severe around the Hotel de Ville, which was blazing with petroleum

The British Embassy Building was much damaged, and the Audit Office of Archives was burned. The Place de la Concorde was terribly injured.

The Versaillists behave well to the inhabi-

Fires are Raging in Nearly Every Street. The Northern Railway is in the hands of the Versalllists. There is a heavy bombardment of Paris from a barricade on the Rue Lafayette. The Hotel de Ville Occupied by the Versaillists.

LONDON, May 25 .- A despatch to the Daily News says General Vinoy telegraphs to Versailles that the Hotel de Ville is occupied by his

Delescluze has been Arrested. The insurgents in the Rue St. Antoine and on the Boulevard Mentrouge, and also at Belleville, though fighting without leaders, still resist the advance of the Versatilists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 25-A. M .- There was

Furious Cannonading and firing of musketry during the whole of last night. The insurgent batteries in the Arrondissement des Buttes-Chaumont still hold out.

The Conflagrations Are Decreasing,

VERSAILLES, May 25 .- M. Thiers has to-day

notwithstanding the fact that the fire engines, many of which are arriving from the provinces, accomplished but little. Circular from M. Thiers-Buildings Destroyed, Etc.

ssued a circular of information to the provinces, as follows:-"We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvre has been saved. The hotel of the Minister of Finance is partially burned. The Tulleries and Palais du Quai d'Orsay, in which the Council of State holds its sessions, are wholly destroyed.

have 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with insurgent dead. "Our loss is small. The army behaved admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied and France be happy in the midst of her own misfortunes.

We have already 12,000 prisoners, and shall

England and Germany. LONDON, May 25 .- It is said negotiations are in progress between the Governments of England and Germany for a cession by the former to the latter of the island of Heligoland, The United States Steam Frigate Wor-

cester is at Liverpool, and will in a few days leave for

The Derby Stakes, amounting to about £6000, were, after the race, presented by Baron Rothschild to Welles, the ockey who rode the winner.

This Morning's Quotations. London, May 25—11:30; A. M.—Consols, 93½ for money and account. Bonds of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 92½; 10-408, S9.

London, May 25—11:30 A. M.—Sugar, 31s.@31s. 6d., afloat. LIVERPOOL, May 25—10.30 A. M.—Cotton active and firmer; uplands, 7%67%d.; Orleans, 7%6, 7%d. Sales to-day estimated at 150,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, May 25-1'30 P. M.—Consols, 931/2 for monty and account, American securities unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire on Ann Street. New York, May 25.—A fire at Nos. 59 and 61 Ann street this morning destroyed the property of Charles Croske, electrotyper, and Frederick Hall, sign manufacturer. Total loss \$15,000;

Verdict Against the City.

Alexander C. Orr yesterday recovered from the city \$53,593, the full value, with interest, of a grain elevator and other property destroyed by rioters in July, 1863. Return of the Worcester.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The United States steamer Worcester, which took out a cargo of French relief supplies from Boston, will sail this week from Liverpool for this port, bringing the guns which once formed the battery of the Confederate steamer Shenandoah. The Inman line of steamers will soon discon-

tinue the Mail Service to Halifax, the last steamer for Liverpool via that port leaving New York on June 27.

Senator Wilson. of Massachusetts, has engaged passage in the

Scotia for Liverpool on June 7. The Fires on the Mountains in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware counties have swept over ten thousand acres of wood-Three cabins have been destroyed, and it

Coal Companies' Consolidation. A movement which is likely to be successful is in progress for the consolidation of three companies of the Cumberland coal region.

is believed that all the occupants perished

Another Released Fenian. Thomas Clarke Luby, who was released from an Irish prison, with other Fenian exiles, last winter, arrived in this city on Thursday from Hamburg and was banquetted by a number of prominent Irishmen last night. Foster Convicted of Murder in the First

New YORK, May 25 .- The jury in the Foster case this morning returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. Foster's wife was affected to tears, but the prisoner was unmoved. He was remanded until to-morrow for sentence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Official Copy of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON May 25 .- The official copy of the Treaty of Washington was delivered to the President this morning, and thence transmitted to the State Department, where it will be placed in a box prepared for the purpose, and sent to

England. Condition of Mr. Colfax. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Vice-President Col-

fax passed a comfortable night, slept well, and sat up half an hour this morning. His physician reports him generally improving, though still very weak and requiring quiet and rest. Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 25—10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continues to fall on the Pacific coast, with cloudy continues to fall on the Pacific coast, with cloudy weather and southwest winds. The area of highest pressure has moved from Pennsylvania southeastward into the Atlantic. The lowest pressure is now over Lake Superior, and the barometer has risen in Minnesota. The temperature has risen slightly in the Southern States and on the lower lakes. The wind is now generally light and fresh from the southeast, increasing somewhat in force on Lake Michigan. It is light northwest in Minnesota and Nebraska. Clear weather has continued on the and Nebraska. Clear weather has continued on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and lower takes. Threat-ening weather, with occasional light rains, is now reported from the upper lakes to Missouri. Probabilities.—Light rain storms and threatening weather will probably be experienced on the lakes and Mississippi Valley. Falling barometer, with fresh south and east winds, from the Eastern States and Lake Ontario to the Gulf. The conditions are faverable for small local whirlwinds from Michigan to Missouri.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

Washington, May 25.—The Senate met at 11 A. M.
Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session.
Mr. Sumero hoped not. He wanted to make a word of personal explanation.
Mr. Cameron—Why not postpone your explanation?
Mr. Cameron—waived his motion, and Mr. Sumner and he had seen in the Duily Chronicle a statement purporting to give what he did in executive session yesterday. He was assonished that a paper conducted by a gentleman who officially occupied a scat in the executive sessions of the Sonate should attribute to a Senater what he never said. He had now to state that what was attributed to him was a fabrication; he made no such speeck. tate that what was attributed to him was a fabrication; he mace no such speeck.

The Senate, by a vote of 21 against 21, a tie vote, refused to go into executive session; and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, took up his resolution to discharge Messrs. White and Ramsdall from custody immediately on the adjournment of the special session.

Mr. Chandler asked the chairman of the special committee whether, in their investigation, they had ase stained who is the reporter of the executive sessions of the Senate?

Senate?

Mr. Carpenter replied that it would be ascertained what they had done when their report was made, which would be in three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Wilson saked whether his resolution would be the first thing in order after they should come out of cracutive session?

The presiding officer said it would.

The Senate then went into executive session

BURNING PARIS.

The Socialist Miscreants Still at Work-More Burning Palaces-The Torch Applied to the Foreign Embassics—Descrip-tion and History of the Destroyed Buildings.

Our cable telegrams this morning state that the infamous insurgents of Paris are still envaged in the task of reducing the noblest public structures of the city to ashes, as they retire before the triumphant

troops of the Assembly. The Palace of the Luxembourg has been partially destroyed by an explosion. The Luxembourg is situated south of the Louvre, on the other side of the river Seine. It was built by Marie de Medicis, and it was bequeathed by her to her second son, the Duke of Orleans, from whom it was called the Palais d'Orleans. It subsequently passed into the hands of a number of lordly owners, and at the breaking out of the revolution of 1791 was occupled by the brother of the king, who afterwards became Louis XVIII. The Directory held its sittings there, and it was afterwards occupied by the Consul and the Senate. In 1848 it was tenanted by Louis Blanc, who held his socialist meetings in it. The palace is in the form of a regular square. In the centre of the facade of the Rue de Tournon is a pavilion, capped by a cupola and embellished with statues. The front towards the gardens presents three principal buildings connected by two galleries,

tion of the works of living artists. The Senate of the late empire held its sessions in the Salle du Senat, a semicircular hall of ninety feet in diameter, the ceilings of which are decorated with allegorical pictures of Patriotism, Wisdom, Justice, and Law. The Salle du Trone is a magnificent saloon, covered with sculptures and gilding. The most important pictures in this hall are "Napoleon I at the Invalides," "Napoleon I inspecting the Forty Flags taken at Austerlitz," "The Return of the Pope to Rome in 1849," "Napoleon III visiting the new Louvre," and "The Distribution of the Eagles in the Champ de Mars in 1952." These paintings are by Hesse. The Cabinet de l'Empereur, which adjoined the Salle du Trone, contains several good paintings, the principal of which are portraits of the ex-Emperor and Empress, "Napoleon I signing the Peace of Campo Formio," and "Napoleon III returning from St. Cloud."

one of which was used as a museum for the exhibi-

The library of the palace, which is very complete, contains about 40,000 volumes. The bedchamber of Marie de Medicis, a splendidly-furnished apartment, contains some valuable works by Rubens, Poussin, and Philippe de Champagne. The chapel of the palace is small but richly decorated, and contains some fine paintings, conspicuous among which is an altar piece by an American artist, Mr. Simon White, the subject being the "Adoration of the Shepherds." The Museum or Gallery of Modern Art was founded by Marie de Medicis, and formerly contained twenty-five pictures by Rubens, which have been removed to the Louvre. These were allegorical representations of the history of that queen. This gallery now contains a number of the best works of living French artists, which were purchased by the Govern-ment, after each annual exhibition, under the selection of a jury of the members of the Institute. The ceiling of the grand gallery is ornamented with thirteen paintings, the centre one, entitled "The Dawn of Day," being the work of Antoine Francois Callet. The others were executed by Jordaens, the pupil of Rubens, and represent the signs of the by Horace Vernet, Le Suis, Granet, Deveria, Eugene Delacroix, C. L. Muller, Rosa Bonheur, Gudin, Ingres, Gerome, and other brilliant representatives

of the French school of art. This description of the Luxembourg palace and its art treasures of course represents it as it was previous to the breaking out of the recent war and the downfall of the Empire. During the siege of the city by the Prussians, it was reported that many of the paintings had been removed, to be out of the reach of the Prussian shells. But, even if the movable art treasures have been saved, the destruction of the building, with its fine wall paintings and other immovable decorations will prove almost

The Palais Royal

was set on fire by the retiring insurgents, and at the latest advices only the four walls were standing. This palace was one of the most frequented of all the public edifices of Paris. It was erected by Cardinal Richelieu, between the years 1620 and 1636, and was then called the Palais Cardinal. Richelieu presented it to Louis XIII, who when he occupled it changed its name to Palais Royal. On the death of Louis XIII Anne of Austris, regent for the young king, removed to it. In 1692, Louis XIV gave it to his nephew, the Duke of Orleans, as a part of his marriage portion, on the occasion of his marriage with Mad'lle de Blois. It had a theatre capable of holding 8000 spectators, where the Cardinal took great pride in having his own productions performed. Louis XIV was brought up in this palace, under the eye of Cardinal Mazarin, and so much was his education neglected that he hardly knew how to read and write at an advanced age. In 1781 the debts of its owner, the Duke of Orleans, were so enormous that the buildings were turned into shops to augment his revenue. After the death of the Duke of Orleans, in 1793, the palace was confiscated to the nation, and was then called the Palais du Tribunat. Under the empire it resumed its orsginal name, and the Prince Lucien resided there until 1831. In 1848 it was completely devastated by a mob, but in 1853 it underwent a complete repair preparatory to being occupied by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. The garden of the palace is 700 feet long by 800 wide, with a beautiful fountain in the centre. Before the siege this garden was planted with rows of lime trees and contained many very fine statues, It was the resort at all hours of politicians of all sorts, who congregated there to compare notes and to read the public journals. There was an arcade extending around the garden which contained some of the most elegant shops in Paris, most of them being occupied by jeweilers and watchmakers. In the evening it was the custom to brilliantly illuminate the gardens and shops, which were the resort of idlers and pleasure-seekers.

The Hotel de Ville, about the destruction of which there were some doubts yesterday, is now represented as blazing with petroleum, and will share the fate of the other great public edifices.

The Hotel de Ville is situated on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, formerly the Place de Greve. It was erected for the accommodation of the municipality of Paris at a cost of over \$3,000,000. It was commenced in 1583, and was completed in 1605. The Hotel de Ville was a magnificent building in the Renaissance style of architecture. It was two stories in height, and enclosed a large court. It had its west front towards the Place de Greve, and was flanked upon its northern and southern extremities

by handsome pavilions and square towers. There were three courts, two lateral ones of Corinthian and Composite architecture, and the central one, which comprised the original edifice. The entire building was surrounded by an Ionic arcade. To the left of the entrance was a full length bronze statue of Louis XIV, with bas-reliefs representing Charity and Divine Vengeance. Adjoining this was a night of steps which descended into the northern courts The Hotel de Ville possessed great historical interest from the numerous events of which it was the scene. From one of its windows Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to the people; in one of its rooms Louis XVI spoke to the populace with the red cap of liberty on his head; in another apartment kobespierre satin council; and in another he at tempted to commit suicide. Upon the flight of stairs descending to the northern court, Lamartine, in the most courageous and heroic manner, declared to the infuriated mob that so long as he lived the red

fing should not be the fing of France. The Salle du Trone and the state apartments were celebrated for their magnificence, and the grand Galerie des Fetes, altuated at the eastern wing, was one of the most beautiful rooms in Europe. It was in this room that the ball was given in honor of the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1855; here also a ball was given to Victor Emanuel in the same year, and one to the Grand Duke Constantine in 1857. Over seven thousand persons have been admitted to a city ball, the circuit of rooms thrown open to the public being over a mile in extent. In addition to the state apartments there were over six hundred rooms in the hotel, occupied by officers and clerks. Immediately under the Galerie des Fetes was situated the Salle St. Jean, which was used for civic purposes and public meetings.;

Palace of the Legion of Honor. This was one of the most elegant buildings in Paris. It was erected in 1786, for the Prince of Salm, and consequently bore until 1802 the name of the Hotel du Prince de Salm. On the establishment of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon the palace was

appropriated for the purposes of this institution. The principal entrance to the court was through a triumphal aren, flanked on each side by a colonnade of the Ionic order, at the extremity of which was corresponding buildings, surmounted by bas-reliefs. The front of the edifice, distinguished by a colonnade of the Ionic order, and six Corinthian columns of noble dimensions, gave dignity to the entrance: over this some fine bas-reliefs, executed by Roland, added to the rich appearance of the front, so much and justly admired. This part just described conatitutes the chief beauty of the edifice. Its architecture throughout was executed in the purest taste, and was a triumphant testimony of the judgment and genius of Rousseau, its architect.

The apartments of this palace were remarkable for their elegance and the simplicity of their ernaments. The dining-room was adorned with columns of the Ionic order. The principal apartment was of a circular form. The side which faced the quay had a semicircular form. On this side were large windows, between which were placed Corinthian columns, with statues. The other parts of the edifice were also adorned with busts and other ornaments of sculpture, distributed with much taste. y

The Palais du Quai d'Orsay, in which the Council of State has been accustomed to meet, is announced by President Thiers as having been completely destroyed. This magnificent edifice was begun in the reign of Napoleon I, but was not completed until the time of Louis Philippe. The palace comprised a central court and two lateral ones. The front, facing the Rue de Lille, contained the chief entrances of the Consul d'Etat and the Cour des Comptes. The Salle des Pas Perdus, one of the principal saloons, was a large square apartment, in which four Doric columns, with spiral flutes, supported a gallery opening into a vestibule in the upper story. Next to this was the Salle du Compte de Commerce, which contained a view of the Porte de Marseille, painted by Isabey. The Grande Salle du Conseil contained twenty Corinthian columns, portraits of the great statesmen of France, and medallions representing the State counsellors of the First Europe. On the celling were symbolical figures of Commerce, Agriculture, and of the moral and intellectual virtues. The Salle du Comite de Legislation was supported by gilded co-lumns. It contained a number of impor-tant works of art, among which were the "Justinian," by Eugene Delacroix; "Moses," by Marigny, and "Numa," by Murat, The Esca'ier d'Honneur of the Cour des Comptes contained paintings by M. Theodore Chasserain, among which "Peace protecting the Arts and Agriculture" was the most remarkable. The Salle d'Audience of the Courdes Comptes contained two paintings by Alaux, "St. Louis between Justice and Wisdom" and "Napoleon between War and the Arts." On the ceiling were three paintings by M. Bezard of "Abundance," "Justice," and "Labor."

Thiers' Plan for Governing the City.

From the Pall Mail Gazette. A Lombard telegram says that the delegates representing the commerce of Paris have issued the following report of the extreme limit of the concessions which they ascertained M. Thiers was willing to grant to the Paris population:

which they ascertained M. Thiers was willing to grant to the Paris population:—

1. Paris separated from its suburbs would be declared not only a Commune but a special Department. 2. The Communal Council of Paris would thus be converted into a general departmental Council, and its powers considerably enlarged. 3. The National Guard would alone be entrusted with the service in the interior of the city; all battalions without distinction would be reconstituted under the direction of the Mairies. The arms would be deposited in the arsenals and under the guardianship of the battalions, who would take them for the requirements of the service.

4. The pay of the National Council of the National Council of the National Council of the National Council of the Service. deposited in the arsenals and under the guardianship of the battalions, who would take them for the
requirements of the service. 4 The pay of the National Guards and subsidies to their
families would be continued until work
revived. 5. The regular army would not
enter Paris, but would occupy and provisionally retain possession of the forts until the reorganization
of the army determined to what category of the
national forces the guardianship of the fortress
should be intrusted, the reorganization taking place
on the principle of the abolition of conscription and
that every citizen is a soldier. 6. As an evidence
of its disinterestedness, and to show the loyalty of
the inspirations by which it is animated, the actual
Commune would dissolve, and fresh elections be
held under the direction of a provisional commission chosen by vote from the Chamber of Commerce, Tribunal of Commerce, the Trade Councils, Industrial, Commercial, and Workmen's Syndicates, all elected bodies and freely constituted.
Four councillors would be elected for each
arrondissement, and the Municipal Council thus
chosen would be empowered to present a bill for the arrondissement, and the Municipal Council thus chosen would be empowered to present a bill for the approval of the Assembly in accordance with the tendencies and requirements of the city of Paris, resulting from the economic and social conditions in which the city is placed. Articles 191 and 192 of the Penal Code would be abrogated and the rights of association and meeting would be untrammeled. No one would be interfered with in respect of the late events, the gates of the city would remain open, and all could leave and enter freely. The prisoners taken during the struggle round Paris would be immediately liberated after the regular municipal election of the city of Paris had taken place.

THE CODE.

A Desperate Duel, But No One Killed. The Planters' (La.) Banner of the 17th inst.

Just as we are going to press we learn the particulars of a rather sauguinary duel that took place on yesterday evening about 3 o'clock, near E. Montague's store, some four miles west near E. hetween two cousins, Drosin of this place, between two cousins, Drosin Miguez and Theogene Viator. The particulars,

A fend had existed between the parties for years, even before the younger one of the two had grown. Just one year ago they were required to give bond in the sum of \$200 each to keep the peace for the space of twelve months, which bond expired on the day previous to the hostile meeting. Immediately after, one of the parties sent word to the other, to meet him at the time and place mentioned above, armed with double-barrel shot-gun and repeater, charged ad libitum. They came within about forty yards of each other, when they commenced firing which they bent up until each of their firing, which they kept up until each of their charges were exhausted. The young man who was invited to the feast of blood took the prewas invited to the feast of blood took the pre-caution to bring an extra repeater, which gave him a very decided advantage over his opponent. After one firing fourteen shots and the other eight, they found themselves close together with empty weapons, and neither party badly hurt. They then clubbed their weapons, and went in for a regular rough and tumble fight, when friends interfered, and thus ended the matter for a while at least—not, however, until one of them had received a severe contusion on the for a while at least—not, however, until one of them had received a severe contusion on the head from the butt of a pistol, and the other had one of his eyes nearly torn out. Not with standing the great amount of shooting, as we understand, each of the parties received but a slight wound, from which it is to be hoped they may soon recover. We regret to learn that it is the general opinion of those best acquainted with the parties that this will not be the end of the affair.